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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 4
Peacekeeping operations

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Operations	3
Subprogramme 2. Mission support	4
Subprogramme 3. Military	5
Subprogramme 4. Civilian police	6
Subprogramme 5. Mine-action coordination	7
Subprogramme 6. Peacekeeping missions	8
Legislative mandates	10

* A/59/50 and Corr.1.

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Overall orientation

4.1 The purpose of the programme is to support the maintenance of peace and security through the deployment of peacekeeping operations in accordance with and by authority derived from the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The mandates of the programme are provided in resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

4.2 The programme closely coordinates six interdependent and complementary subprogrammes (Office of Operations, Office of Mission Support, Military Division, Civilian Police Division, Mine Action Coordination and Peacekeeping Missions) and integrates cross-cutting responsibilities. Programme strategies are based on the development of capacities to address a wide variety of conflict situations and the need to plan, establish, manage and direct peacekeeping operations. A rapid and effective response to Security Council and General Assembly mandates is crucial for supporting the implementation of peace agreements between the parties to a conflict. Peacekeeping mandates may include the monitoring of ceasefires and buffer zones; disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating ex-combatants; reforming military establishments; training, advising, and monitoring police forces; creating security conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced populations; promoting electoral and judicial reform and assisting civil administrations; facilitating political processes to consolidate peace and legitimate government authority; coordinating economic rehabilitation and mine-clearance programmes; and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Missions may also be mandated to maintain law and order and assume responsibility for a transitional administration or executive law enforcement, including criminal justice functions. The programme serves as the lead department in the implementation of integrated mandates, including multisectoral assistance operations, and provides logistical and administrative support, in addition to demining coordination. Regional approaches to peacekeeping, in terms of peacekeeping capacity, political strategies and common support to multiple operations, will be pursued when appropriate.

4.3 The programme will inform Member States on all phases of peacekeeping operations, paying particular attention to the requirements of troop and police contributors, which need to make informed decisions on their participation in peacekeeping missions. Special attention will be given to the safety and security of peacekeepers in the field. Careful consideration will also be given to gender and geographical balance in the staffing of peacekeeping operations.

4.4 Meeting the complex and evolving challenges of modern peacekeeping requires an integrated approach and greater coordination within the United Nations system and with external peacekeeping partners, including international financial institutions and regional organizations, to enhance the ability of the international community to maintain peace and security. To increase the programme's effectiveness, the research, analysis, review and application of peacekeeping best practices and lessons learned will continue, as will continued emphasis on proper conduct and tailored training for all peacekeeping personnel. In addition, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will continue its gender mainstreaming strategy, aimed at providing better policies and programmes that take fully into account the impact of peacekeeping operations on women, men, girls and boys. This will entail the incorporation of gender perspectives in all peacekeeping activities,

from the initial planning stages to the liquidation of a mission, as well as ensuring adequate gender expertise at Headquarters and in the field.

4.5 The programme will provide substantive and technical support to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, including follow-up on decisions related to peacekeeping operations taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will implement the recommendations of the Special Committee, as endorsed by the General Assembly.

Subprogramme 1
Operations

Objective of the Organization: Effective implementation of Security Council mandates to plan, establish and manage peacekeeping operations

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Informed decision-making on issues related to peacekeeping by the Security Council, General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and troop-contributing countries	(a) (i) Security Council resolutions incorporate recommendations for establishing new, or adjusting existing, peacekeeping operations
(b) Effective and efficient direction and support for peacekeeping operations	(b) (i) Relevant benchmarks of mission or mandate implementation are met (ii) The number of structural arrangements with/among regional organizations to promote regional peacekeeping capacities

Strategy

4.6 The Office of Operations will continue to perform its core functions of providing timely advice and analysis to the Security Council, the General Assembly, intergovernmental bodies and troop-contributing countries on peacekeeping issues and on the integrated planning, effective direction of and support for peacekeeping operations through, inter alia, the provision of policy and operational guidance, security management and gender mainstreaming.

4.7 In that context, the Office of Operations will coordinate integrated mission planning processes, promote regional peacekeeping capacity and organizational relationships and focus on partnerships to address cross-cutting issues.

Subprogramme 2
Mission support

Objective of the Organization: To staff, finance and equip United Nations peacekeeping and related operations to fulfil their mandates, as authorized by the Security Council and the General Assembly

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish peacekeeping and other operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) (i) A fully functional mission of up to 5,000 personnel within 90 days of a Security Council mandate (ii) 100% readiness of strategic deployment stocks (SDS)
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of peace operations	(b) (i) Average mission vacancy rates of less than 7% for international staff and less than 5% for national staff (ii) 95% of all planned immediate operational requirements (IORs) achieved on target date (iii) The number of support models that are used in support of peace operations

Strategy

4.8 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Office of Mission Support. The activities of the Office include ongoing support to peacekeeping and other operations in the areas of personnel, finance, logistics and communications. The subprogramme will enable missions to sustain themselves effectively and efficiently for the fulfilment of their mandates, respond to changing circumstances on the ground or changes in mandate and provide assistance and services when missions are unable to do so themselves. The subprogramme will continually monitor and provide policy guidance and oversight to the delivery of mission support. The subprogramme will also work towards the effective management of field missions. To that end, the subprogramme will enhance resource planning and improve project management techniques and processes, including the development of a repertoire of replicable support models for a variety of strategic conditions in launching, sustaining and liquidating missions. The subprogramme will also work towards ensuring operational readiness and will prioritize the timely deployment of financial, personnel and material resources, as well as enhance its capacity rapidly to deploy a fully effective mission to areas of operation. It will strengthen and support the operational capacities of the Department by managing and coordinating training and career development for civilian staff in field missions. Concerted efforts will be made to improve gender balance and geographical distribution in the staffing of field missions.

Subprogramme 3
Military

Objective of the Organization: To implement the military aspects of Security Council mandates effectively

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish the military component of peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) (i) Deployment of military components within the timelines planned for specific operations (ii) Increased commitments by Member States for capacities to enable force deployment and sustainment
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the military components of peacekeeping operations	(b) (i) Increase in the number of standardized interfaces in use with peacekeeping partners. (ii) All Military Observers and Staff Officers complete Department of Peacekeeping Operations or nationally recognized training prior to deployment to field missions

Strategy

4.9 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Military Division. To meet the objectives, operational plans must be in place for the military components of potential and current peacekeeping operations, as must be appropriately trained and rapidly deployable personnel and other military resources. The activities of the subprogramme will include: the preparation of operational plans for military components of peacekeeping operations, such as contingency plans for potential, ongoing or closing operations; the generation of military forces, observers and Headquarters staff for deployment, including pre-deployment assessments, coordination of deployments and rotations of the military components of missions; daily monitoring of and support to the military components of peacekeeping operations; and the conduct and coordination of peacekeeping training activities for deploying uniformed personnel of Member States. Consideration to relevant gender dimensions will be given in undertaking these activities.

4.10 The subprogramme will provide military advice to peacekeeping partners within and outside the programme and will develop closer linkages with regional organizations, including the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and others, on all military peacekeeping issues. The subprogramme will produce policies and papers on the employment of military capability in support of peacekeeping objectives and will liaise closely with peacekeeping partners to standardize approaches. To enhance the Organization's capacity to respond to conflicts, effective rapid deployment mechanisms and the immediate availability of military contingents

and personnel to deploy to new operations is essential. A review of the United Nations Standby Arrangements mechanisms will therefore be ongoing.

Subprogramme 4
Civilian police

Objective of the Organization: To support and enable national police institutions in post-conflict societies to develop sustainable police services in accordance with United Nations criminal justice standards

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish police components of peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) (i) Reduction in number of days to deploy civilian police components (ii) Increase in the number of States contributing to the police persons on call roster
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the police components of peacekeeping operations	(b) (i) All benchmarks for Civilian Police Division, once established for mission or mandate implementation, are achieved

Strategy

4.11 Within the Department, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Civilian Police Division. In a post-conflict society the re-establishment and strengthening of the national internal security apparatus and institutions is paramount for the creation of an environment for sustainable peace. In this regard, the Division develops comprehensive police plans for peacekeeping operations that consider the judicial and correctional systems in place; the interrelation between the police, judiciary and corrections institutions; the nature of criminal procedures and laws in effect; and the relevant gender dimensions. The Division engages in partnerships for the development of national policing institutions, particularly with the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Through the standardization of mission oversight, the provision of strategic advice and guidance and the engagement of partners at Headquarters, the Civilian Police Division assists missions with the implementation of mandates that range from monitoring, training, mentoring, assisting and advising local police, as well as performing executive policing functions, when mandated.

4.12 Through the active engagement of Member States, the Division will continue to refine the recruitment process and to ensure that police officers with the required skills, including female officers, are recruited according to the needs of each mission. The Division will also ensure that police-contributing countries are provided with comprehensive training programmes for delivery at national police training institutions, as well as pre-deployment training materials.

4.13 The Civilian Police Division will act as a repository for civilian police peacekeeping issues. To enhance the development of institutional memory and expertise and the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices, the Division

will actively engage regional and subregional organizations on all aspects of policing issues. It will also strengthen its engagement with Member States and regional peacekeeping training centres on current training practices, policing standards, training policy and material. In addition, the Division will continue to develop partnerships with police services, police colleges, research and academic institutions, police associations and others.

Subprogramme 5
Mine-action coordination

Objective of the Organization: To reduce the threat to individuals and communities from landmines and unexploded ordnance

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of mine-action operations	(a) (i) Reduction in the number of mine victims in countries/territories where the United Nations Mine Action Service has programmes
	(ii) Reduction in the number of demining accidents in countries/territories where the Mine Action Service has programmes
	(iii) All benchmarks for the phases of initiation, development and devolution of the United Nations support to national mine-action programmes are met
(b) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish peacekeeping and mine-action operations in response to Security Council mandates	(b) (i) Deployment of mine-action assets within 30 days of Security Council resolution
(c) Improved coordination of the United Nations response to the threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) through strategic guidance, advocacy and resources mobilization	(c) (i) All relevant benchmarks for the implementation of objectives of the United Nations mine-action strategy (2005-2009) are met
	(ii) All relevant benchmarks for the implementation of objectives of the United Nations mine-action advocacy strategy are met
	(iii) Receipt of at least 75% of the funding requirements of the United Nations, as contained in the annual portfolio of mine-action projects

Strategy

4.14 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the United Nations Mine Action Service, which is the coordinating body in the United Nations for mine action. The Service will work with other United Nations and non-governmental organization partners to assist affected nations to develop local mine-action capacities; develop and manage mine-action programmes in support of peacekeeping missions or in humanitarian emergencies, when appropriate; develop policies and promulgate lessons learned in the areas of mine clearance, mine-risk education, victim assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction; and coordinate the mobilization and administration of resources for mine action. It will also undertake assessment missions and surveys to establish priorities. The Mine Action Service will continue to oversee the development and implementation of internationally agreed standards that will provide a framework for efficient, effective and safer mine-action activities and provide guidance and coordination for the development of new mine-action technologies. It will produce, gather and disseminate information to aid mine action and to raise awareness of mine-related issues. Moreover, it will coordinate the implementation of the United Nations mine-action advocacy strategy, to strengthen the normative framework for the mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem, as well as the rights of mine and ERW survivors; to promote integration of mine action throughout the work of the United Nations system; and to promote compliance by non-State actors with obligations and commitments on mine, ERW and survivors' rights matters. Consideration to relevant gender dimensions will be given in undertaking these activities.

Subprogramme 6
Peacekeeping missions

A. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Objective of the Organization: To observe and maintain the unconditional ceasefire and assist the parties to the 1949 Armistice Agreements in supervision of the application and observance of the terms of those agreements

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) The Security Council informed in timely manner of non-compliance with Security Council resolutions	(a) (i) Timely submission of observation reports to Security Council

Strategy

4.15 The mission will continue to provide trained military observers under the operational support command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, assisting with the implementation of their respective mandates. It will continue its core functions of maintaining a minimum acceptable level of patrols, notwithstanding deterioration in the regional security situation. Moreover, it will continue mobile patrolling and will increase the number of observation patrols to ensure a greater presence in the areas of separation and Blue Line to deter all parties from any violation of the agreements.

4.16 The mission will continue to provide timely and accurate observation reports and analysis of political developments mission-wide, including safety and security situation. It will also continue to exercise command, administrative, logistical and security support to all outstations mission-wide. In addition, it will continue to use the good offices of the Head of Missions to strengthen and improve the relationships between Israel and its neighbouring countries. Moreover, the mission will continue to maintain and improve effective liaison with troop-contributing nations' ambassadorial and consular representatives, as well as regional United Nations organizations. Furthermore, it will continue to develop contingency planning to address changes in the military and/or political situation in the UNTSO area of operation.

B. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Objective of the Organization: To observe developments pertaining to the strict compliance with the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 in accordance with Security Council resolution 307 (1971)

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Supervision of the ceasefire in accordance with the mandate of the Security Council	(a) (i) Timely submission of incident/violation reports to United Nations Headquarters
(b) Effective, efficient patrolling, inspecting and investigation of complaints by the parties in areas near the Line of Control	(b) (i) Number of operational patrols with free and secured access to notified areas (ii) Number of investigations of complaints undertaken

Strategy

4.17 The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan will continue to provide timely and detailed reports on relevant developments in the UNMOGIP area of operations in accordance with the implementation of its mandate. In addition, special ad hoc reports will be submitted immediately on developments of special importance when they occur.

4.18 UNMOGIP will continue to maintain military observers at all its operational field stations on both sides of the Line of Control (LOC), will conduct efficient patrols and effective inspections and investigations of the parties' complaints regarding possible LOC violations and, to the extent permitted by the host countries, perform field tasks in the vicinity of the LOC from the field stations. The number of United Nations Military Observers may be increased in field stations in some areas in accordance with operational requirements. The number of Military Observers at the headquarters on both sides of the LOC will be kept to a minimum.

Legislative mandates

Programme 4
Peacekeeping operations

General Assembly resolutions

49/233 A and 52/230	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
55/271	Support account for peacekeeping operations
56/225 A and B and 56/241	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
57/290 A	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
57/318	Support account for peacekeeping operations
57/336	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping and operations in all their aspects
58/271 A-C	Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005
58/270	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Subprogramme 5
Mine-action coordination

General Assembly resolutions

56/219, 57/159 and 58/127	Assistance in mine action

Subprogramme 6
Peacekeeping missions

A. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Security Council resolutions

50 (1948)	Resolution of 29 May 1948
54 (1948)	Resolution of 15 July 1948
73 (1949)	Resolution of 11 August 1949

B. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Security Council resolutions

39 (1948)	Resolution of 20 January 1948
47 (1948)	Resolution of 21 April 1948
91 (1951)	Resolution of 30 March 1951
307 (1971)	Resolution of 21 December 1971

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Programme 5
Peaceful uses of outer space

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Legislative mandates	4

* A/59/50 and Corr.1

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Overall orientation

5.1 The overall purpose of the programme is the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space for economic, social and scientific development. The need for international cooperation in space activities and the importance of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes were first recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1348 (XIII) of 13 December 1958. By its resolution 1472 A (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the General Assembly established the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The direction of the programme is provided in resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Committee, its Legal Subcommittee and Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and their subsidiary bodies. Recommendations of particular relevance for the work to be undertaken under this programme are contained in the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development", adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999.

5.2 In the Vienna Declaration, the importance of space science and technology and their applications to the enhancement of environmental monitoring, the management of natural resources, disaster management, weather and climate forecasting, health, fundamental knowledge of the universe, education and health, as well as the contributions of global navigation satellite systems to the promotion of sustainable development and of satellite communications to bridging the digital divide was recognized. Additionally, the Declaration stressed the importance of providing girls and women with opportunities to participate in and benefit from space activities. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/51, 57/116 and 58/89, efforts continue to be made to bring the benefits of the use of space technology to the attention of the conferences organized within the United Nations system to address global issues relating to social, economic and cultural development. Particular emphasis is placed on promoting the use of space science and technology in implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society.

5.3 Through implementation of the programme, strengthened efforts at the international, regional and national levels will also be made to integrate space-based services and systems, in particular into the infrastructure of developing countries, so as to maximize the benefits of space science and technology and their applications for sustained economic and social development and the enhancement of human development and welfare. These efforts would be achieved through the promotion of universal adherence to international space law and by expanding international cooperation among countries with the involvement of entities of the United Nations system and space-related international entities, including non-governmental organizations and industry, as appropriate.

Objective of the Organization: To deepen the understanding of the international community with respect to the contributions of space science and technology and their applications to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, taking into account their correlation with the strategy contained in the Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III).

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Greater adherence by the international community to the international legal regime established by the United Nations to govern outer space activities	(a) Increase in the number of States having ratified the five major United Nations treaties governing outer space activities
(b) Increased support for developing countries in using space applications in the priority areas of sustainable development, as identified by the World Summit on Sustainable Development	(b) Increased number of entities that support the capacity-building activities and technical advisory services of the Office for Outer Space Affairs
(c) Strengthening of mechanisms within more countries to coordinate their space-related policy matters and space activities	(c) Increased number of countries that have established, with the assistance of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, coordination mechanisms within their Governments for matters relating to space activities

Strategy

5.4 The Office for Outer Space Affairs is substantively responsible for the implementation of the programme. The overall strategy of the Office in meeting the objective of the programme includes:

(a) Assisting in consensus-building among Member States and other entities of the United Nations system as well as national and international space-related entities, as appropriate, on the priorities and common objectives to be achieved through cooperation in the area of the peaceful uses of outer space;

(b) Strengthening the capacity, in particular of developing countries, in the development of national space law and legislation, in conformity with the international legal regime established by the United Nations to govern outer space activities and supporting the progressive development of international space law;

(c) Supporting the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III, in particular those that have relevance to the actions recommended in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society;

(d) Strengthening capacity of the developing countries in the use and applications of space science and technology for sustainable development and increasing awareness of decision makers of the benefits of space science and technology and their applications in addressing societal needs for sustainable development through further international cooperation among Member States and

national and international space-related entities, including the private sector, as appropriate, and further cooperation and coordination among entities of the United Nations system.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

1472 A (XIV)	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
1721 B (XVI)	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
2453 (XXIII)	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
3235 (XXIX)	Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
37/90	Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
54/67	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
54/68	Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
55/122	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
56/51	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
57/116	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
58/89	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
58/90	Review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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Programme 6
Legal affairs

Contents

		Page
Overall orientation		2
Subprogramme 1.	Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations as a whole	2
Subprogramme 2.	General legal services provided to United Nations organs and programmes	4
Subprogramme 3.	Progressive development and codification of international law	5
Subprogramme 4.	Law of the sea and ocean affairs	6
Subprogramme 5.	Progressive harmonization, modernization and unification of the law of international trade	7
Subprogramme 6.	Custody, registration and publication of treaties	9
Legislative mandates		10

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Overall orientation

6.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to promote a better understanding by Member States of and respect for the principles and norms of international law in order to support the accomplishment of the objectives of the United Nations.

6.2 The mandate for the programme derives from the principal decision-making organs of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

6.3 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Office of Legal Affairs. It provides a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and the principal and other organs of the United Nations, contributes to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law, promotes the strengthening and development, as well as the effective implementation, of the international legal order for the seas and oceans, registers and publishes treaties and performs the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

6.4 The Office will provide legal advice and services to the decision-making organs of the United Nations and its Member States. It will aim to strengthen respect within the United Nations for the rule of law in international relations, in particular, observance of the Charter and the resolutions, decisions, regulations, rules and treaties emanating from the Organization. Achievement of gender equality will also be addressed in the advice provided by the Office and in its activities, as appropriate.

Subprogramme 1
Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations as a whole

Objective of the Organization: To enhance respect for the rule of law.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
Increased understanding by principal and subsidiary organs of international law, including the United Nations legal regime	(a) The absence of challenges to clarity or accuracy of advice (b) At least 95 per cent of the interventions by the Office to avert the violation of international legal instruments are effective in eliciting compliance (c) Legal instruments are finalized in respect of the activities of the United Nations

Strategy

6.5 The subprogramme is implemented by the Office of the Legal Counsel. The Office will assist the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations through the provision of legal advice, the preparation of reports and analyses and its participation in meetings. This covers questions relating to international peace and

security and includes advice on the interpretation of the Charter, resolutions and regulations of the United Nations, treaties and questions of public international law and questions involving the use of force, sanctions, investigations, commissions of inquiry, expert groups, privileges and immunities and third-party liability.

6.6 In order to assist the Secretary-General in carrying out his statutory responsibilities on constitutional and procedural questions, the Office will provide legal advice in the form of opinions, memorandums or oral statements. This will cover all aspects of international law and the principles and norms contained in the Charter, including privileges and immunities and the status of the Organization in Member States, as well as pertinent decisions of relevant intergovernmental organs of the Organization. The Office will prepare and interpret draft rules of procedure, host country conference agreements and other agreements. Questions relating to representation of States at the United Nations and their credentials will be assessed as required.

6.7 Legal advice will be provided on specific questions related to public international law, such as the succession of States, legal disputes, human rights, humanitarian law, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including formulation of statements of a legal nature for the Secretary-General.

6.8 The Office will also carry out secretariat and representational functions for organs and bodies falling within its competence, including the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and, as appropriate, ad hoc working groups of the Security Council and the Sixth Committee. The Office will also represent the Secretary-General at meetings and conferences sponsored by the United Nations, as required.

6.9 A further objective of the subprogramme is to ensure that, as subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the ad hoc international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda operate in accordance with the Charter, regulations, rules and policies of the United Nations, and that, as judicial organs, they act independently of States and the Security Council. Within the framework of the subprogramme, the Office of Legal Affairs will advise the Security Council on legal aspects of the activities of the tribunals and will advise them with regard to their relationship with States (e.g. enforcement of sentences agreements), relevant peacekeeping operations and host countries.

Subprogramme 2
General legal services provided to United Nations organs and programmes

Objective of the Organization: To protect the legal interests of the Organization.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Maximization of the protection of the legal interests of the Organization	(a) (i) The absence of instances in which, unless waived, the status and privileges and immunities of the Organization are not maintained (ii) A reduction in instances in which the legal rights of the Organization are not protected
(b) Minimization of the legal liabilities of the Organization	(b) Total liabilities are minimized compared with total claims made against the Organization

Strategy

6.10 The subprogramme is implemented by the General Legal Division. Legal services and support will be provided to assist all parts of the Organization, including offices located away from Headquarters, in the day-to-day administration of their mandates and programmes. These involve: (a) participation in meetings of Secretariat bodies, such as the Committee on Contracts, the Staff Management Coordination Committee, the Property Survey Board and the Claims Board; and (b) interpretation of certain Articles of the Charter, General Assembly resolutions and decisions, the regulations, rules and other administrative issuances of the Organization and the mandates of programmes and activities in which United Nations organs and bodies are engaged.

6.11 Legal services and support will also be provided: (a) for the peacekeeping operations of the Organization in contracting for air, land and sea transportation, rations, logistical support, personnel and equipment; the resolution of related disputes; and claims against the Organization resulting from such operations; (b) for the Organization's expanded contracting requirements and the reform of procurement; (c) to funds and programmes for the establishment of programmes of cooperation for development, as well as for the development of new institutional modalities for operational activities and initiatives to counter epidemics and other hazards; (d) for assisting in the prosecution and punishment of staff members and others who engage in theft, corruption or other fraudulent activities against the Organization and for recovery of assets; and (e) for the development of new modalities for cooperating with outside entities in achieving the objectives of the Organization.

6.12 Furthermore, legal services will be provided for matters related to the regulations, rules and other administrative issuances of the Organization and revisions to the personnel appraisal system. The General Legal Division will

represent the Secretary-General before the Administrative Tribunal and represent the Organization before other judicial and arbitral bodies.

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the progressive development and codification of international law.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress in the formulation of legal instruments	(a) (i) The level of progress achieved on instruments under preparation
	(ii) The satisfaction of users of publications and of other electronically disseminated information
(b) Wider appreciation and understanding of international law	(b) (i) The satisfaction of participants with the quality of courses and seminars
	(ii) The satisfaction of end users with the quality of issued publications and information electronically disseminated

Strategy

6.13 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme is vested in the Codification Division. The types of activities to be undertaken will include research on topics of international law, compilation of background documents, preparation of draft reports of a substantive nature for the bodies concerned, legal advice and assistance in the conduct of proceedings and in the drafting of legal instruments, resolutions and decisions.

6.14 Substantive support will be provided to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly in its consideration of the status of relevant instruments, measures aimed at enhancing the accession of States to those instruments or, as the case may be, use by States of the procedures envisaged by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Substantive support will also be provided to special and ad hoc committees and working groups of the Sixth Committee, as well as to the International Law Commission.

6.15 The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law will be implemented through: (a) the preparation and issuance of legal publications, such as the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, the *United Nations Legislative Series* and the *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*, proceedings of codification conferences, *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions* and *Orders of the International Court of Justice*, as well as ad hoc publications on public international law; (b) designing curriculums and organizing courses and seminars on various subjects of international law; (c) maintaining and expanding the United Nations audio-visual library in international law, which is

open to all States and their educational institutions and government agencies; and (d) continuous updating of the web sites of the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission, and of the codification of international law, in conformity with existing mandates. Assistance in the form of fellowships, seminars and access to the United Nations legal publications will be provided, in particular, to developing countries.

Subprogramme 4
Law of the sea and ocean affairs

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the rule of law for the oceans.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of Member States and intergovernmental organizations for uniform and consistent application of the Convention and the agreements	(a) (i) An increase in the number of States parties able to comply with their obligations under the Convention and agreements (ii) An increased participation of States in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related agreements
(b) Increased opportunities for States to derive benefits from the seas and oceans in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	(b) An increase in the number of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
(c) Increased cooperation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea	(c) (i) An increase in the number of contributions made by intergovernmental organizations to the Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea (ii) An increase in the number of intergovernmental organizations participating in the work of the United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

Strategy

6.16 The subprogramme is implemented by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

6.17 The Division will provide information, analysis and advice on the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the implementing agreements, their status and State practice relating thereto. Assistance will be provided to States and international organizations in the development of legal instruments in the field of the law of the sea and ocean affairs, in harmony with the provisions of the Convention.

6.18 Member States will also be assisted in developing and strengthening their capabilities, including institutional infrastructure, as well as human, technical and financial resources, for exercising their rights to the fullest degree and fulfilling their obligations in the most cost-effective manner.

6.19 The Division will provide assistance for the effective functioning of the institutions established under the Convention and service the meetings of the States parties. In particular, it will render both administrative and technical support to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in their consideration of submissions by States for delineation of the outer limits of their continental shelf. The Division will also provide the necessary assistance to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the International Seabed Authority, and to States for settlement of disputes through other mechanisms contained in the Convention.

6.20 Member States will be assisted in identifying emerging aspects of marine affairs within the framework of the Convention and the programme of action. This assistance will entail analysing areas requiring action, organizing groups of experts for the purpose of formulating appropriate responses to emerging needs and servicing multilateral consultations and negotiations, so as to contribute to the progressive development and codification of international law.

6.21 The annual consideration, review and evaluation by the General Assembly of continuing developments related to the law of the sea and ocean affairs will be undertaken through the provision of information, analysis and reports and the servicing of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the Assembly to carry out oversight of ocean and law of the sea matters with an integrated and coordinated approach, and through the informal consultations held in the preparation of General Assembly resolutions. The Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea will also continue to participate actively in the mechanisms of cooperation and coordination established by the High-Level Committee on Programmes (oceans) to replace the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

Subprogramme 5
Progressive harmonization, modernization and unification of the law of international trade

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the progressive improvement, harmonization, understanding, knowledge and application of international trade law and coordination of the work of international organizations active in that field.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Modernization of trade practices and reduction of legal uncertainties and obstacles posed by inadequate and disparate laws	(a) (i) An increase in the number of legislative decisions (ratifications and national enactments) based on United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) texts (ii) An increase in the number of judicial decisions based on UNCITRAL texts

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(b) Increased understanding of international trade law issues and reliance on UNCITRAL standards	(b) (i) An increase in the number of publications referring to the work of UNCITRAL (ii) An increase in the number of mentions of UNCITRAL texts in legal databases (iii) An increase in the number of downloads from the UNCITRAL web site
(c) Improved coordination and cooperation among international organizations active in the field of international trade law	(c) An increase in the number of joint activities that incorporate reference to UNCITRAL trade law standards

Strategy

6.22 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the International Trade Law Division.

6.23 The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, codification conferences and related intergovernmental working groups will be provided with substantive support. The services provided will include research on international trade law, preparing studies and policy papers, legal advice and assistance in the conduct of intergovernmental negotiations and in the drafting of decisions, amendments and proposals.

6.24 The International Trade Law Division will assist the Commission in drafting for Governments, modern and universally acceptable legislative and non-legislative texts (treaties, model laws, legislative guides and recommendations) in areas where the Commission determines that the modernization or harmonization of commercial law is desirable and feasible.

6.25 In view of the growing need for commercial law reform in the various areas in which the Commission has prepared harmonized standards, and the related increased demand for legislative technical assistance, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition, the Division will pay considerable attention to developing and carrying out programmes for legislative technical assistance and training. Such assistance will be based on requests from regional organizations and individual countries and will be provided in the form of briefings to officials, training and direct assistance in the drafting of instruments enacting uniform law texts, supported by commentaries, guides to enactment and information notes prepared by the Division. Professional associations and academic institutions, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, will be assisted in promoting modern business practices and the teaching of international trade law.

6.26 Cooperation will be undertaken with regional organizations to foster regional harmonization on the basis of universal texts of the Commission. The Division will provide models for use by intergovernmental organizations when they prepare legislative texts or assist their member States in modernizing trade legislation. Furthermore, the Division will draft models for use by international and national organizations when they prepare standard texts for use by their members. Attention

will also be given to issues arising from the increasing importance of electronic commerce in international trade.

6.27 Bearing in mind the fact that an increasing number of regional economic integration organizations and those for particular industrial sectors are formulating rules and standards for international trade, the Division will be required to monitor and analyse their work so as to assist the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to carry out its mandate to coordinate legal activities in the area of international trade, in particular to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law.

6.28 Users of texts originating from the work of the Commission will be provided with information on the judicial and arbitral application and interpretation of those texts. Such information will be made available in all the official languages of the United Nations in the form of abstracts of court decisions and arbitral awards. In addition, the Division will facilitate the use of uniform law by preparing and continuously updating a digest of case law interpreting the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods and the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, as well as disseminating information on the legislative implementation of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen respect for international treaty obligations and the advancement of the international rule of law.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved access to international treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, including information on their status, and to treaties registered with the Secretariat	(a) (i) The timely processing, registration and publication of international treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (ii) Number of page views on the Treaty Section web site
(b) Broader State participation in the multilateral treaty framework	(b) The number of additional treaty actions submitted by parties
(c) Enhanced familiarity with and understanding by Member States of the technical and legal aspects of participating in the multilateral treaty framework and registering treaties with the Secretariat	(c) An increase in the number of treaty actions in the proper format
(d) Increased respect for the international treaty framework and the advancement of the international rule of law	(d) An increase in the percentage of users expressing satisfaction with the services provided by the Treaty Section, including electronic services

Strategy

6.29 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme is vested in the Treaty Section.

6.30 The Section will undertake the depositary functions of the Secretary-General for over 500 multilateral treaties and the registration and publication functions relating to over 50,000 treaties and a similar number of related actions; provide timely and accurate information relating to the treaties deposited with the Secretary-General and treaties and related actions registered with the Secretariat; provide assistance and advice to Member States, United Nations bodies and other entities on the technical aspects of treaty-making and on treaty law-related matters, including through the preparation of publications on treaty law and practice.

6.31 The Treaty Section will complete and further improve its computerization programme with respect to: (a) development of a comprehensive electronic database containing up-to-date depositary and registration information; (b) electronic dissemination of treaty and treaty law-related information from the database, including through online access; and (c) enhancement of the electronic database/work-flow system, including desktop publishing capabilities.

6.32 The Section will also promote wider participation in the multilateral treaty framework through regular treaty events and provide assistance to States with the technical and legal aspects of participation in treaties and the registration of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Legislative mandates

Subprogramme 1
Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations as a whole

General Assembly resolutions

13 (I)	Organization of the Secretariat

Subprogramme 2
General legal services provided to United Nations organs and programmes

General Assembly resolutions

351 (IV)	Establishment of a United Nations Administrative Tribunal
782 B (VIII)	Personnel policy of the United Nations: amendment to the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
957 (X)	Procedure for review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal judgements: amendments to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal
50/54	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations
52/166	Amendment to article 13 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

55/159	Review of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law

General Assembly resolutions and decisions

174 (II)	Establishment of an International Law Commission
487 (V)	Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
987 (X)	Publication of the documents of the International Law Commission
3006 (XXVII)	*United Nations Juridical Yearbook*
57/14	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
57/15	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
58/73	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
58/74	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property
58/77	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session
58/79	International Criminal Court
58/80	Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
58/81	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
58/82	Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
58/248	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
58/270	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005
58/523	International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

Subprogramme 4
Law of the sea and ocean affairs

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Articles 16 (2), 47 (9), 75 (2), 76 (9), 84 (2), 287 (8), 298 (6), 312, 313 (1), 319 (1) and 319 (2); articles 2 (2), 2 (5) and 6 (3) of annex II; articles 2 and 3 (e) of annex V; article 4 (4) of annex VI; article 2 (1) of annex VII; and article 3 (e) of annex VIII

General Assembly resolutions

49/28	Law of the Sea
52/26	Oceans and the law of the sea
54/33	Results of the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of "Oceans and seas": international coordination and cooperation

Annual resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea"

Subprogramme 5
Progressive harmonization, modernization and unification of the law of international trade

General Assembly resolutions

2205 (XXI)	Establishment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
58/75	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session

Annual resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the work of UNCITRAL

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations

General Assembly resolutions

23 (I)	Registration of treaties and international agreements
24 (I)	Transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations
97 (I)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations
364 (IV)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements

482 (V)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements
33/141	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations
51/158	Electronic treaty database
54/28	United Nations Decade of International Law
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/77	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law